

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE The Assistant Secretary far Communications and Information Washington, D.C. 20230

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Federal Communications Commission Office of the Secretary

The Honorable Kevin J. Martin Chairman Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20554

> Modification to National Table of Frequency Allocations Re:

Dear Chairman Mamn:

To support the requirements of the Department of Defense (DoD), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) requests that the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) adopt the following footnote to the National Tabla of Frequency Allocations:

USXXX—In the band 17.3-17.7 GHz, existing Federal satellites and associated earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) are authorized to operate on a primary basis in the frequency bands and areas listed below. Receiving earth stations in the broadcasting-satellite service within the bands and areas listed below shall not claim protection from Federal earth stations in the fixed-satellite service.

- (a) 17.600-17.700 GHz for stations within a 120 km radius of 38^49' N latitude and 76°52'W longitude.
- (b) 17.375-17.475 GHz for stations within a 160 km radius of 39°42' N latitude and 104°45'W longitude.

Additionally, **NTIA** will modify footnote G1 17 to limit this fixed-satellite service use of these bands to military systems.

The U.S. Government's implementation of this allocation supports military functions as well as specific national security interests of the United States. This allocation is essential for these federal space systems tu perform satisfactorily. Discussions with your staff and a review of our records indicate that at this time the non-federal requirements in this band are currently limited to existing transmitting feederlinks for the broadcasting-satellite service (BSS) and future receiving ESS earth stations. These federal operations are limited to two sites and only utilize a portion of the hand 17.3-17.7 GHz. They have operated compatibly with the BSS feederlinks fur many years. NTIA is seeking protection for these federal operations at this time to ensure that BSS operators have sufficient time to design their future space-to-Earth systems accordingly.

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The Commission is authorized to waive the public notice provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) in cases involving any "military, naval or foreign affairs function of the United States" (47 C.F.R. § 1.412(b)(1)) or where "for good cause shown notice and public procedures are impracticable, unnecessary: or contrary to the public interest" (47 C.F.R.§ 1.412(c)). See also, 47 U.S.C. § 154(j); 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1); 47 C.F.R.§ 0.603(a); 47 C.F.R.§ 1.3; Bendix Aviation Corn. v. FCC, 272 F. 2d 533, 536-537 (D.C. Cir. 1959), cert. denied sub name Aeronautical Radio, Inc. v. United States, 361 U.S.965 (1960). Given that this footnote specifically supports essential military functions in support of national security interests, this request falls within this authority and NTIA urges the Commission to adopt it without public notice and comment.

As these DoD requirements are already in operation, I request expedited consideration by the Commission. Thank you for your attention to this matter. NTIA's point-of-contact regarding thir request is Karl B Nebbia, Associate Administrator for Spectrum Management (phone: (202)482-0536).

Johan, R. Kneuer